NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

Vot. XX,VI .... No. 8,064.

## WASHINGTON.

AN IMPRACEMENT MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE-THE DE-PARTMENTY SALARY RILL PASSED-REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE-A BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF LOUISIANA REPORTED-ANOTHER EX-CITING TIME IN THE HOUSE-PROSPECTS FOR THE TARIPP BILL-SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1867. In the Scnate to-day, the event of most interest was the speech of Mr. Chandler on the President and his It attracted the attention of the Senate, and created an impression in the minds of Senators which was not removed by the tabling of the resolution which was the subject of discussion. Frequently Mr. Chardler speaks from the impulse of the moment, and he is apt, in the heat of debate, to give expression to extreme views occasionally; but to-day he had come prepared, and, though he did not read his remarks from manuscript, he had written sub-headings by his side when he spoke, and frequently referred to them. Mr. Fessenden's speech had the effect of defeating the resolution. He appealed to Senators not to commit themselves to an investigation or an expression of opinion on the subject of the President's guilt or innocence, but to keep their minds free from all prejudice, and be prepared to act as impartial judges if the House of Representatives should call upon them so to act. The motion to lay upon the table was decided withat the Yeas and Nays. On a division of the Senate, the Chair said there were 28 Yeas. The negative side was net counted, but 11 Senators kept their seats, while the affirmatives stood up. Among them were Messrs. Brown, Summer, Wade, Chandler, and Howard. This matter having been disposed of by the tabling of Chandler's resolution, two appropriation bills, and two or three bills of minor importance from the Finance Committee were Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was cted to, and lies over under the rule, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Civil Rights bill so as to provide for the trial of all cases arising under it, in States of which one of the persons are not critizens, to be tried in the U.S. The one-term amendment to the Constitution was discussed, but not so as to leave it possible to determine what its fate will be. The debate on it seems to open up a number of collateral subjects, such as election by direct vote of the people instead of the Electoral College,

an extension of the term from feur to six years, a change

f the day for holding the election, etc. At 4:30 a recess

to 7 o'clock was taken. The evening session is set apart by resolution for the 20 per cent Extra Compensation bill. The House had a stormy session to-day. It being Monday, the first hour was occupied in a call of States for introduction of resolutions. None of any importance were Noell, a Missouri Democrat, brought up for the last time his weekly resolution asking for female suffrage Noell attempted to make a speech advocating his resolu ion, but after talking 15 minutes he evidently saw that no one was listening to him, and that he was boring the members, so he sat down, and his resolution was referred. Wisconsin Copperhead, was given an hour's time to speak on the same subject. Eldridge is the man who is continually objecting, or raising points of oving to adjourn. Since this session began, he wn in official reports as having raised about two hundred points of order, not one of which was ever sustained by the Speaker. Although allotted an hour to-day, he didn't speak, for the simple reason that he does not Determined to do something during his hour. he had read by the Clerk of the House a long memorial from Edzabeth Cady Stanton, Theodore Tilton, Fred. ss, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony, asking for female suffrage. When Eldridge had trifled away an hour's time, Mr. Eliot, Chairman of the New Riot Investigating Committee, presented to the House the Report of the Committee, with the evidence taken, and a bill for the reconstruction of Louisiana. The Report is signed by Messrs. Eliot, and Shellabarger. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Boyer, the Democratic member of the Committee. The introduction of Eliot's and Shellabarger's bill providing a civil government for Louisiana, caused two hours ing a civil government for instance. Eliot was anxious to have it so arranged that his bill could be acted on immediately, and there should be no unnecessary delay. This was a difficult unitter to accomplish. There were at the tary Reconstruction bill, with the numerous amendments offered thereto, Schenck's Bounty bill, and Wilson's Indemnity bill. These all had priority to Eliot's bill, and what annoyed him and caused the excitement was how to postpone all pending matter and dispose of Eliot's first. Eliot was anxious that ample time should be given to debate his bill, but at the same time he wished no delay. He had the privilege of the floor for an hour, and, in order that liate action, he moved to postpone all business pending before the House, and pro debate on his bill. This required unanimous consent. Schenek objected, and made an appeal in favor of his Bounty bill, which he considered of more importance than Reconstruction. Wilson almoobjected, thinking his Indemnity bill too important to postpone. Ellot begged hard, and was kept standing for an hour wrangling with Schenck, Wilson, Stevens, Boyer, Farnsworth, and others with whom he tried to compromise. Just two minute before his time to the privilege of the floor expired, Eliot found there was no hope for his bill, if he allowed it to go over and take its chances, and, being unable to make any compromise with Schenck, Wilson, and the Democrats be moved the previous question on the pas sage of the bill. This motion was seconed by a vote of 79 to 70, the Democrats and the Bingham Banks-Raymond and Constitutional-Amendment Radicals voting in the negative. The next motion was ordering the main question on the passage of the bill, but before this could be done the Democratic leaders had a consulta tion and agreed to delay the matter by " filibustering." Eldridge led off with a motion to adjourn. Another Democrat moved to lay this motion on the table, and demanded the Yeas and Nays. The next motion was that when the House adjourn it be until Friday. These were all voted down as a matter of course. The Yeas and Nays were called several times, and there was every indication of a long siege of "filibustering." Soon, however, the democrais offered a compromise. They agreed that if the main question on the bill was ordered by the House, and then the Honse would adjourn until to-merrow, it order to give them time to consider the bill, they would cease their " filibustering." So a vote on the main ques tion was had, and resulted in its being ordered by a vot of 85 to 59, the Republicans voting the in negative being Baker, Bingham, Dawes, Farnsworth, Laflin, Schenck Marvin, McKee, Plants, Randall, Thayer, F. Thomas, Var Horn (Mo.), and Windom. The half-and-half Republic voting with the minority were Raymond, Davis, Dodge, Hubbel, Knykendall, Latham, Stillwel, and Whaley. After the vote House adjourned. The bill will come up the first thing to-morrow, and after an hour's debate will be put on

ome time this week.

It unwise, as its provisions would probably bring him into conflict with the Executive, his immediate Constitutional superior. He also expressed a conviction that some bill reorganizing Civil Government with the Military to protect and aid, should be adopted by Congress at the earli-

Mr. Bingham's proposition for reconstruction, un stood to be forthcoming provides that when the Rebel States shall adopt the Constitutional Amendment and grant equal suffrage to their colored citizens, they shall be admitted to representation in Congress. The States to be held under martial law until they accede to these terms. The friends of the measure believe that it can be put through the House, if a favorable opportunity for its introduction can be secured.

Rumers are current, which obtain general credence from the significant statements to a similar effect made in the debate last night by Banks and Raymond, that while the President is not disposed to yield his objections against the Constitutional Amendment, he will meet Congress more than half way in a scheme of reconstrue tion which shall embrace certain of the provisions of that and other salutary measures.

The House will take up the Tax bill on Wednesday

Some of the manuscript containing the evidence taken in the investigation of New-York Custom House matters has been stolen, and the witnesses whose testimony is thus lost have been recalled and will be examined over

It is expected that the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will decide to-morrow upon several foreign nominations before them for confirmation, among whom are Dix and Cowan. The latter will undoubtedly be rejected. while the former stands about as good chance of getting

Philip Kingsbury has been nominated Naval Officer of Boston, vice Gen. John L. Swift, rejected by Senate.

The Southern Republican Association met this evening The attendance was large, comprising representative men from all the unreconstructed States, except Florida. A strong resolution, heartily indorsing the Reconstruction bill for Louisiana, presented by the New-Orleans Committee, as a part of its report, was unanimously adopted, wifh a further recommendation that its provisions be applied to the other nine States. This resolution was igned by all the members present, and will be offered to the House in the morning. A resolution in opposition to the Military Reconstruction bill was referred, after a spirited debate, to the Executive Committee. The Asso ciation then adjourned till Thursday evening.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will to serrow render a decision in the Test-Cath ease. The opinion is unanimous. They maintain, first, that each court is the sole judge of the rules of practice before said ourts. They declare emphatically that the test outh is Constitutional, and controvert at length the positions as sumed by the Supreme Court of the United States in their recent decisions in regard to this question, and do not re gard it as mandatory. They therefore refuse to set aside the rule, which they had previously adopted, requiring all attorneys practicing before their Court to take the test oath. This opinion will have a marked influence upon the action of Congress, and will undoubtedly open the eyes of some of the Judges who have lent themselves to subserve the disloyal practices which existed during

There was a great Fenian meeting held here to-night, at which Gen. John O'Neil, the hero of Ridgeway, spoke. followed by Major James Haggerty of New-York. The meeting was not enthusiastic.

The Committee on Retreachment have decided to cal, upon the Secretary of the Treasury and demand the re. oval of Mr. Jordan, solicitor of the Treasury. The evidence in their possession is of such a character that to demand his immediate dismisspl.

In reply to the resolution of the Hon. John Wentwerth introduced some days ago, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted the following statement in regard to the amount of United States bonds issued to the several Roads now being constructed to the Pacific, with the num' ber of miles completed of each road.

Union Pacific Railroad, 386 miles west of Omaha \$4,850,600
Union Pacific, west from Lawrence, 155 miles 2,480,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, 40 miles 640,600
Central Pacific California, 114 miles 4,600,000
Western Pacific California, 20 miles 350,000

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

r. wilso's teep, stass. Pepares to serve as directors of asylum for disabled volunteers where they have n elected directors before their election to Congress. bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), offered a resolution in structing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Civil Rights bill as to extend its operations so that when the residents of any State, being citizens of the United States, are debarred from any of the privileges of citizens of such States, then all enses arising out of any offense against any such residents of the one part, and any citizen of such State not debarred from any of the privileges thereof, on the other part, shall be heard and delivered by the Court of the United States, and not by the courts of the State. Mr. Summer asked for immediate consideration for the It required unanimous consent for the consideration of

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) objected, and the rese

THE APPOINTMENT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved that the Senate ake up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, astructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Andrew Johnson, Vice-President and acting President of the United States, had any authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. CHANDLER-I think that this resolution is very important at this time. If the President had no authority of law under the Constitution to appoint Provisional Gov ernors for the States lately in rebellion, then the action of those Governors falls. There have been no Governors established over those States if the inception itself wa llegal. Now, Sir, I desire that the Committee on the Judiciary should make an early report upon the subject. It is due to the President and it is due to the country that these points shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer and am hardly competent to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority. We know, Mr. President, that when Andrew Johnson, through the bullet of J. Wilkes Booth, became President of the United States, the Rebels had laid down their arms and that all Mr. Belano offered a resolution to-day setting forth that three-fourths of the States of the Union had ratified the Constitution. The Democrate objected and a part of the Constitution. The Democrate objected to its introduction, and it goes over and await its chances.

The Loan bill will be submitted to the Finance Committee to-morrow by the sub-committee who have it ready to report. It is doubtful whether it will be reported to the Senate. Sometary McColloch is very anxious that it should pass as early as possible, so that it will go to the House and be passed before the different ameasures will fail for want of time to consider them. It will be useless for any more delegations to come here to uge alterations of the tariff. The Ways and Means Committee cannot possibly give the time to hear the tough alterations of the interests of the senate cannot possibly give the time to hear the room will be closed to delegations and the lobby. Representatives of wool and woolen interests, and also of sundry from interests had audinces before the Ways and Means Committee to emproy more delegations to come here to uge alterations of the title residue of the session is seen wholly devoted to its consideration. It is understood that from the more committee to the close to delegations and the lobby. Representatives of wool and woolen interests, and also of sundry from interests had audinces before the Ways and Means Committee on Pablic Expenditures on the se-called Williams wine case, connected with the imputed Revone the Committee on Pablic Expenditures on the se-called Williams wine case, connected with the imputed Revone the comment of the case of the will alm from time to time fraudulently with head.

It is understood that Gen. Banks had an interview to day with Gen. Grant, i of these Rebel States were held by military powers, and under these military powers Andrew Johnson had a right to appoint military Governors, Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill for the relief of William H. Webb, which authorizes the release to him of the iron steamship Dunderberg, built by him under contract with the Navy Department, upon payment into the Treasury, within 90 days, the amount advanced on account of the vessel. Referred to the Committee on Navai Affairs.

official seal to delegate to one of the Assistant Secretaries

official seal to delegate to one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury authority to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement from the public treasury of money certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled by them, and such warrants so signed shall be in all cases of the same validity as if they had been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury himself."

THE ONE TERM PRESIDENTIAL BILL.

Mr. WADE (Bep., Ohio) called up the joint resolution offered by him proposing to amend the Constitution by making the President ineligible for reflection. The Judiciary Committee propose to amend the original resolution by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following: "No person elected President, or Vice-President, who has once served as President, shall after ward be eligible to either office."

Mr. SUNNER (Bep., Mass.) favored the proposition, but he thought a still more important amendment in the Presidential term would be to provide for the election of President by popular vote instead of by the Electoral College.

PASSAGE OF THE POSTAL LAW. life diagre, on the Senate was right to any that on the behanged; if he was guilty of murder, then he ought to be hanged; if he was guilty of more exacting has a right to say that if Andrew Johnson le guilty of this usurpation with which he is charged, then he ought to be impeached for that act, and that alone. But, Mr. President, there are other allegations made against Mr. Johnson, acting President of the United States. It is alleged, Mr. President—I know not whether it be true or false, but it is alleged—that Andrew Johnson delivered over the property selred from heart and the analysis of the Rebel of the Andrew Johnson and the fall of the Rebel of the Andrew Johnson, sold on credit to those Rebel Relivered over the Andrew Johnson, sold on credit to those Rebel Relivered over the Andrew Johnson had as much right to put his hand into the Treasury of the United States at the Stock to the Southern Relivends end to the Andrew Johnson had as much right to put his hand into the Treasury of the United States at the Rebel Relivered over the Relivends end to the Andrew Johnson had as much right to put his hand into the Treasury of the United States and take out so many millions of dollars as he had to that act, if he is guilty, I say he said to the law, He is swarn to obey and to execute the law. If he falls in that duty, he is amenable to the law the same as any other individual in the United States. It is alleged again, Mr. President, and I know not whether the allegation he true or false, but it is alleged that Andrew Johnson, without authority of law, and against the law of the States and the St

College.

PASSAGE OF THE POSTAL LAW.

Pending the consideration of the above subject, the Clerk of the House returned the bill relating to Postal Laws, which was taken up.

The vote passing the bill was reconsidered, some important amendments were adopted, and the bill was bassed.

per and a passed.

The Senate then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE JOHNSON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DIXON (Johnson, Coun.) gave notice that he should not move his proposed Constitutional Amendment as an amendment to Mr. Wade's proposition, but as an independent measure, and that he should call it up at an early day. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) asked what proposition Mr.

Mr. DIXON said he meant the proposition he intromr. SUMNER-That I think to be a delusion and Mr. DIXON-Very well; we will discuss it when it

INCREASED SALARY FOR DEPARTMENT CLERKS. INCREASED SALARY FOR DEFAUTNESS CLEARS.
The joint resolution giving additional compensation to certain employés of the civil service at Washington, which was the special order for the evening session, was taken up. As amended by the Senate Committee, the joint resolution is as follows:
"That there shall be allowed and paid out of any money

joint resolution is as follows:

"That there shall be allowed and paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the following described persons now employed in the civil serv

ice at Washington, as follows:

"To eivil officers, temporary, and all other clorks, sengers and watchmen and employés, male and fer in any of the following named Departments or But or divisions thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, March 1988, and the control of the control or divisions thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-Office, Attorney-General, Agricultural, and including clyil officers and temporary and all other clerks and employés, male and female, in the offices of the Coast Survey, Naval Observatory, Navy-Yard, Paymaster-General, including the division of referred claims, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Quartermaster-General, Capitof and Treasury extension, City Post-Office, and Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Superintendent of Meters, an additional compensation of 20 per cent, on their respective salaries, as fixed by law, or where no salary is fixed by law upon their pay respectively for one year from and after the 20th day of June, 1866. But when any of said persons are or shall be only entitled to receive salary or pay for a part of said yea the said 20 per centum shall be computed on the amount such person is entitled to receive for services in any rall of said Departments or office within said year; Fronted that the above named additional compensation to the employées of the Patent Office shall be paid out of the fund of said office. Provided further, that the resolution shall not apply to persons whose salaries are fixed by law to exceed \$5,500 per annum, nor to any person whose salary has been increased by law since the 20th day of June, 1864, except those cierks in the office of the Quartermaster-General, whose pay was equalized with that of first-class clerks, by act of July 20, 1865. Provided further, that all extra compensation allowed and paid to any of said persons during the current fecal year by the heads of any Department, shall be taken and considered as a part of said 20 per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive 20 per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive 30 per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive 30 per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive 30 per centum of their respective salaries as atoresaid and named, but no person

Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.) moved to amend so as to include the employes and laborers of the navy yard. Agreed to: Yeas, 20; Nays, 8.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregen) moved to amend by including emisted men detailed as watchmen.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) asked if that meant 20 per on ton the pay proper and rations of a solder.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by inserting the words, "to be computed on the gross amount of compensation received by them." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FESENDEN (Rep., Me.) moved to include the lithographers and assistant-lithographers of the Treasury Department. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) moved to include the employes of the City Post-Office and Custom-House of Georgelows.

corgetown.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) suggested that if the clerks
t Georgetown were included, he did not see why the
erks across the Bocky Mountains should not be included

alse. Haughter.
Mr. MORRILL's amendment was agreed to.
Mr. JOHNSON Dem., Md.) moved to amend so as not to include the clerks of the City Post-Office of Washington. Disagreed to.
Mr. TRU MBULL (Rep., Ill.) moved to amend by striking out the provise that the increase shall not apply to any salary increased since July, 1864. Agreed to.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) moved to amend by striking out the provise to deduct all extra compensation already paid this year in computing the extra 20 per cent. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend to include the laborers and employes of the Arsenai. Disagreed to.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) moved to include the Metropolitan Police force. Disagreed to.

Mr. YATES (Rep., Ill.) moved to amend by including the employes of the Senate and House of Representatives whose salaries do not exceed \$1,000 per annum. Disagreed to.

can be made upon it. I hope my resolution will be taken up.

Mr. DIXON (Johnson, Conn.) said it was true, as Mr. Chandler had said, that it was important to know whether the President of the United States had exceeded his authority in appointing Provisional Governors. He acreed to that. Perhaps he should not agree with Mr. Chandler as to the propriety of offering a resolution of this kind, and then calling upon the House of Regresentatives to impease the President. It struck him (Dixon), while listening to Mr. Chandler, that he (Chandler) was not adding very much to his reputation as an impartial judge. It struck him that if the House should draw uparticles and send them to the Senate, the Senator from Michigan, after the speech he had just made, could hardly be an impartial judge, of the merits of the case. Whether such remarks were proper at this time, it was for him (Mr. Chandler) to determine. If it was desirable to know whether the President had any right to appoint Provisional Governments, it must be important also to know what were the precedents on the subject. Therefore, when the resolution was before the Senate, he should offer an amendment to exclude the inquiry as to Mr. Lincoln's Administration also.

The motion to take up the resolution was put and agreed to.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to anced by striking ing the watchmen employed in the Capitol extension.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Ma.) offered an amendment repealing all acts or parts of nets authorizing to make extra apportionments to the clerks of his department.

cent shall not be so applied as to include any salary more than \$4,500 for the present year. Disagreed to. The bill was passed as amended, at 111 p. m., and the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded, as the first business in order, to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call, bills were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.)—To promote the interest of American commerce and ship-building. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.)—Resolutions of the New-York Legislature in favor of giving Government aid to the Northern Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railway. To declare the ratification of the fourteenth article of the Committeenth or the fourteenth article of the Committeenth of the fourteenth article of the Committeenth article of the Commitment of the contents.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to amend by striking at the word "Vice" hefore President, and also the word Acting President," so as to make it read 'Andrew John on, President of the United States," etc. Mr. CHANDLER said he was informed that Vice-Presi

at and Acting President was the true title by which Johnson should be addressed; it was immaterial

Mr. Johnson should be addressed, it was inflated as lowever.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) agreed with Mr. Conness is to the proper language of the resolution. He had no objection personally to the resolution. All he had to say was, that if he was a member of the Judiciary Committee to which it was proposed to refer this resolution, he should nestrate to get at all in the matter. He would not investigate, and would not report for the simple reason that an investigation was going on in the House, looking to the impeachment of the President: and when this matter was under investigation in the House, he would not investigate it here.

t here. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) spoke in a strain similar

gate it here.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) spoke in a strain similar to Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the Yeas and Nays.

THE PÖSTAL LAWS.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.), the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to request the Clerk of the House to return to the Senate the bill amendatory of the Postal laws. This bill, which modifies the charges for money orders and provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Foreign Mails and other subordinate officers in the Post-Office Department, was passed by the Senate after Excentive Session on Saturday, when, as ap-

officers in the Post-Office Department, was passed by the Senate after Executive Session on Saturday, when, as appeared from statements made to-day, there were but 8 or 10 Senators present.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MUSTERED OUT SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing payment to the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 21st Regiment New-York Cavalry, and 1st Regiment of Michigan Cavalry, of traveling expenses from the place of muster in Colorado, to their place of enrolment, less the amount paid to each for commutation of travel where they were mustered, and provided that the same shall be paid only to those who did not elect to be mustered out as aforesaid,

paid only to those who did not elect to be mustered on as aforesaid,

Mr. WILSON from the same Committee, reported favor ably the bill to authorize the purchase of Davids' Island Long Island Sound, at the sum of \$38,500.

MFROVEMENT OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee of Public Lands, reported with amendment a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

PRIVATE BILL.

Navai Affairs.

ALCOHOL IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) called up the joint resolution permitting the withdrawal from bonded warehouse by incorporated scientific institutions, of alcohol to be used for the preservation of specimens of anatomy, physiology, or of natural history, and the same was considered and passed.

PAYMENT OF INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill of the House make

appropriations for the payment of Invalid Pensions, which was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the following bill, which was passed, and goes to the House:

"He if enacted, dc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power by an appointment under his hand and

tion of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the first session of the XXXIXth Congress. Referred to the Committee on the

ndiciary.

By Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Inde-Providing a government of Utah Territory. Referred to the Committee on Ter forces. By Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., Iowa)—Giving rations to the

representatives of Union soldiers who died in prison; latery of the joint resolution of July 20, 1866. Re-to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave

amendatory of the joint resolution of July 2), 1806. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

By Mr. SAWYER (Rep., Wis.)—Resolutions of the Wiscousin Legislature, praying for a further appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of the Fox River and Green Bay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.)—A bill making grants of land to California, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the SPEAK-ER reaumed the call of States for bills being concluded, the RPEAK-ER reaumed the call of States for resolutions where the call had been left off last Monday. Under the call, resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.)—Instructing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the picture of Francis B. Carpenter of New-York, representing the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. McRUER (Rep., Cal.)—Declaring that the Government of the United States should be actuated, in the prosecution of its claims against Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama and other Anglo-Rebel cruisers, by the same dispatch and emphasis which characterized the Government of Great Britain in its demand arising out of the capture of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent. Adopted.

By Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Oregon)—Declaring that the people of tho States, which renounced the authority of the Constitution and laws, and made war against the Government, have hereby forfeited all their rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws, dec., which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

REMOVALS IN THE INTRIBUTE DEFARTMENT.

Resolutions that had been laid over, Ruder the rules on

was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Resolutions that had been laid over, under the rules on format Mondays, bext came up in order as follows:

Resolution offered by Mr. Driggs on December 6, requesting information from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the to the removal and appointments of officers of Land Offices, Indian Agents, &c., since the last session of Congress, which was adopted.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Noell last Monday, for the extension of the right of suffrage to women, were taken up.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Vis.), in the absence of Mr. Noell, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a memorial of the American Equal Rights Association, protesting against legal or political distinction on account of color of Sex.

Mr. SPALLIDERG (Rep. Ohio), after the Clerk had nearly.

sex.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.,Ohio), after the Clerk had nearly completed the reading of the address, demanded that if it was to be considered part of Mr. Eldridge's speech, he should read it himself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had only asked to have it read so that the distinguished ladies who had signed it might have a hearing in the American Congress. He himself was not their special advocate, but as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Noell) was now in his seat, who had always advocated the cause of the ladies by acts as well as words he world yield to him.

advocated the cause of the ladies by acts as well as words, he would yield to him.

Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mo.) then proceeded to address the House in support of his resolution, and was speaking when the hammer fell, indicating the close of the morning hour. The resolution went over under the rule. THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which was passed. It appropriates, among other items, the following for the support of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1868:

For transportation of the mails, inland... 88,600,600 For transportation of the mails, inland... 88,600,600 For ship, steamboat and way letters... 8,000 For compensation to postmasters... 4,220,000 For payment to letter-carriers... 2,000,660 Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend existing laws relating to Internal Revenue, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock in the The House at 3:30 p. m. adjourned.

evening, and until disposed of. The bill removes taxation | THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE. from many articles of prime necessity, guards against duplication of taxes, makes the income tax uniform at the rate of five per cent, with exceptions up to \$1,000, and exempting house rent, taxes, insurance, &c., and increas ing distillers' licenses to \$500.

ing distrilers' licenses to \$600.

Mr. HULBUKD (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Public Expenditures, node a report on the investigation into affairs at the Boston Custom-House.

Mr. PLANTS (Rep., Ohio) presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. RCLLINS, a motion to print 2,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The majority report censures the Custom-House officers of Boston and the Solicitor of the Trensury, in reference to their course in exacting penalties from the house of J. & M. Williams, and intimates that that firm was rather farshly, if not unjustly, fregted. The minority report

farshly, if not unjustly, treated. The minority reported for the action of the Custom-House officers and Mr

Jordan.

HEAD-STONES FOR DEAD SOLDERS.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., N. Y.), the Committee on Appropriations was requested to inquire into the propriety of appropriating a sum sufficient to enable the Trustees of the Cypress Hill Cemetery, on Long Island, N. Y., to place head-stones to the graves of soldiers buried there during the war, to fence the grounds, and to erect a suitable manuscript.

SUITABLE MONUMENT.

EXPENSES OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa). the Clerk of the House was directed to pay, on the order of the Judiciary Committee, such sums, not exceeding \$10,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to enable the Committee to prosecute the several investigations committed to its charge.

REPORT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE COMMITTEE. Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), from the Select Committee on the New-Orleans Riot, made a report, with the evidence taken in the matter.

Mr. BOYER presented the report of the minerity Both reports were ordered to be printed. Mr. ELIOT, in connection with the report, reported a

bill for the reestablishment of civil government in the [The bill is printed in full on the eighth page.] A discussion arose, which was participated in by quite

a number of members, as to what position the bill should take so as to have a chance of being considered this ses-sion, there being already in the way, as special orders by manimous consent, the Reconstruction bill, the bill for the equalization of bounties, and the bill to declare valid the prociamations of the President in the proceeding of the way. Mr. Eliot's hour was consumed in this manner, without

Mr. Eliot's hour was consumed in this manner. without arriving at any satisfactory solution, and finally he moved the previous question on the bil, saying he would leave the House to dispose of it as it thought proper.

The House seconded the previous question, the vote, by tellers, being 79 to 70.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) demanded the Yeaz and Nays on ordering the main question. The Yeaz and Nays were ordered.

At this lancture a movement toward that series of dilatory motions knewn as "fillibustering" was started on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. ELDHIDGE (Dem., Wis) moved, at 25 o'clock, that the House do now adjourn, and Mr. RANDALL (Rep., Pa.) moving that when the House adjourn to-day it until Friday next.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on both motions, when the SPEAKER stated that he could not, under the Consti-

until Friday next.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on both motions, when the SPEAKER stated that he could not, under the Constitution, put the question on Mr. Randall's motion, as neither House could adjourn for more than three days without the concurrent action of both Houses.

Mr. RANDALL suggested good humoredly, that if the Speaker had had the knowledge before, it would have saved the House some trouble. [Laughter]

The SPEAKER ropled in the same spirit, that he had had that knowledge before, but had not understood what the gentleman's motion was.

Mr. RANDALA withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded to vote by Yeas and Nays on the motion to adjourn.

journ.

The House refused to adjourn—Yeas, 31; Nays, 126.
Mr. LE BLOND (Dom., Ohio), on behalf of the Democratic members, suggested that the bill go over til tomorrow, when it can be printed, and debate commence.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) objected, as that would imply a reconsideration of the vote seconding the previous ques-

tion.

Mr. ELIOT appealed to Mr. Stevens to withdraw his objection, stating that it was very hard to call upon the House to vote on this bill without any chance of de-Mr. STEVENS insisted upon his objection, remarking that it was also very hard for committees to be incubating for a week or two, and then find everything addied. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., III.) moved to reconsider the Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) moved to lay the motion to

consider on the table. The motion was negatived by 65 Yeas, 66 Nays. Then The motion was beginning was voted on by tellers, and resulted, Yeas, 64: Nays, 66. So the vote seconding the previous question was not reconsidered.

Mr. ELIOT desired to make a remark, but Mr. ALIJ-SON objected, and the SPEAKER ruled that debate was

The House then proceeded to vote by Yeas and Nays on ordering the main question. The vote resulted, Yeas, 85; Nays, 59. So the main question was ordered to be put, which was on ordering the bill to be read a third time now. The fellowing is the vote in detail on ordering the main question. Republicans, roman; Democrats, italie: Alley, Dument, Lawrence (O.) Rice (Mass.),

Allison,	Eckley,	Loan,	Rollins.
Arnell.	Eggleston,	Longyear,	Sawyer,
Ashiey, (Ohio		Lynch,	Schofield.
Baldwin,	Farquhar,	Maynard,	Shellabarger,
Banks,	Ferry.	McChurg.	Sloan,
Barker,	Grinnell,	McIndoe,	Spalding,
Baxter.	Hayes,	McRuer.	Starr.
Beaman,	Henderson,	Mereur,	Stevens,
Blaine,	Highy,	Miller,	Stokes,
Blow,	Hill,	Morris,	Trowbridge,
Boutwell.	Holmes,	Moulton,	Upson,
Broomall.	Hooper.	Myers,	Van Aernam.
Clark (Ohio),		Newell.	Van Horn, NY
Clarke (Kan)	Hubbard, (Ct.		Ward (N. Y.)
Cobb.	Halbard.	Orth,	Warner,
Cook.	Ingersoll.	Paine,	Washbarn, Ma.
Callom,	Julian,	Patterson,	Wentworth,
Deming.	Kelly.	Perham.	Wilson (lowa),
Dixon.	Koontz.	Pike.	Wilson (Pa.).
	Lawrence (Pa		Woodb'ge-85.
Donnelly,	120 Milenes In	YS.	announ So cer
A		Niblack,	Shanklin,
Ancona,	Hogan,		
Haker,	Hubbett (N. Y.	) A tenotson,	Silgreaces.
Bingham,	Hubbell (O.),	Nocll,	Stillwell,
Bayer,	Humphrey,	Phelin,	Strouse,
Campbell,	Hunter,	Plants,	Taber,
Chanler,	Kerr.	Radford.	Taylor (Tenn.),
Cooper.	Knykendall,		), Taylor, (N.Y.)
Davis,	Laflin,	Raymond,	Thayer,
Dawes,	Latham,	Rifler.	F. Thomas,
Denison,	Le Blond,	Rogers,	Thornton,
Dodge,	Leftwich,	Ross,	VanHorn(Mo),
Eldridge.	Marvin,	Rousseau,	Ward (Ky.),
Farnsworth.	McKee.	Schenek,	Whaley,

Mr. FINCK (Dem., Ohio) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. ELIOT desired to say that it was his purpose before the vote was taken on the bill to move an adjournment so that gentlemen night have an opportunity to read it before being called.

Mr. ELIORUGE asked Mr. Ellot why not adjourn now. Mr. ELIOT vaid it was very obvious that the day's session could not be continued very profitably. It was very desirable that gentlemen should have a chance to read the bill before they were called to vote upon it. He, therefore, moved that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER withheld the motion in order that certain Executive communications might be presented.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The SPEAKER then presented the following communications:

From the President of the United States in answer to the House resolution of the 4th of February, transmitting official correspondence with reference to the visit of Prof. Agassiz to Brazil.

From the Postmaster-General with report of all fines imposed and deductions made from pay of contrac-

From the Secretary of War with statement of Quarter-master-General of contracts made during January, 1887.

From the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a reso-ution of Feb. 8, relative to amount of bonds issued to the lentral Pacific Railroad and to the Union Pacific Rail-cad Companies. Referred to the Committee on Pacific lailroad. the Secretary of War with statement of Quarter-

AMENDMENTS TO THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

by himself and Messrs. Boutwell and Blaine.
On motion of Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) the hall of the
House was give to the Congressional Temperance Society
for a public meeting next Sunday evening.
Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) suggested an amendment
to the resolution that the restaurant in the basement of
the Capitol should be closed during the meeting. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEICE said he would accept the amendment.

Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N. Y.) presented three several memorials from John C. Green, W. H. Aspinwall, Oliver Charlick, Thurlow Weed, Phelps, Dodge & Co., John J. Cisco, and other citizens of New-York, remonstrating against any action looking toward the impeachment of the President, and praying for the adoption of measures that will promote the peace and prosperity of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DARLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of members of the bar in the United States Courts, in the Southern and Eastern Districts in New-York, for increased compensation for tipstaves and criers in said Courts.

creased compensation for tipstaves and criers in said Courts.

Mr. MORRIS (Rop., N. Y.) presented concurrent resolutions passed by the State of New-York, requesting the Schators and Representatives of said State to sustain the passage of such a law as shall aid in the construction and completion of the Northere Pacific Reilway.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rop., Ohio) presented the memorial of Isaac Baldwin of Youngstown, Ohio, asking for the repeal of the Legal Tender laws.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio) complained that the Associated Press report, as published in the Western papers, of the House proceedings of February 1, represent him as speaking against the Reconstruction bill giving military protection to the loyal people of the Rebel States. He spoke in favor of the bill. He said if he could have directed the order of proceedings, he would have preferred to have first passed a bill for the reorganization of civil State Governments, and then to authorize the military power to aid the civil authorities when necessary. The report, as published in the New-York papers, was correct.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE. Mr. Eliot and Mr. Shellabarger, being a ma-

jority of the Select Committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives. passed Dec. 6, 1866, to investigate matters connected with the New-Orleans riots of July 30, 1866, and to report such legislative action as the condition of affairs in the State of Lonisiana might require, have submitted the fol-

On the 10th of December the Committee was appointed. They entered upon their duties on the following day, and proceeded to examine witnesses-citizens of Louisiana then residing for the time in Washington-and continued their labors here until the 15th of December. On the 22d of December the examination of witnesses was resumed at New-Orleans, and was closed in that city on the 3d of January, 1867; it was resumed at Washington on the 15th of January,

resumed at Washington on the 15th of January, and finally closed on the 2d of February.

The whole number of witnesses examined is 197, of which 159 were before the Committee at New-Orleans. Of these, 47 were examined at the request of citizens of that city.

The massacre was begun and finished in midday, and such proofs of preparation were disclosed that we are constrained to say that an intention existing somewhere to disperse and to slaughter the members of the Convention and those persons, white and black, who were and those persons, white and black, who were present and were friendly to its purposes, was mercilessly carried into full effect. What persons had formed that intention, and what other persons knowingly or unwittingly cooperated with or aided them, the Committee has endeavored to ascertain

ored to ascertain. The direct cause of the riots which resulted in the massacre of several members of the Convention and in the slaughter of many citizens of Louisiana, was the reassembling of that Convention pursuant to a call made by the Hon. R. K. Howell, acting as President pro tem. The Convention of 1864 had been held on the first Monday of April in that year, in pursuance of a proclamation issued by Major-Gen. N. P. Banks while in command of the Department of the Gulf

By the journal of the Convention it appears that having assembled on the 6th of April, 1864, it continued its sessions until the 25th of July, when it adjourned, "subject to the call of the President." Among the last proceedings of the Convention the following resolutions were adopted:

By the terms of the resolution above cited, it was made

in the first clause of the resolution and outside the Convention and outside the convention and any cause."

Early in the Summer of 1866, conferences and meetings were held in New-Orleans, informal in character, by parties who believed that power remained in the President to recall the members of the Convention for further action. Mf. W. E. Fish, one of the members of the Convention, testifies that "most of the tomembers of the Convention, testifies that "most of the members, the Governor of the State, and members of the Judiciary of the State thought it necessary." The President of the Convention, the Hon. E. H. Durell, attiough it would appear from his testimony before the Conmittee that he entertued the opinion that he had sufficient power by virtue of his office to reconvoke he Convention, declased for reasons which he decemed sufficient to issue a preclamation for its reassembling. It does not appear that he formally resigned his office; but at a meeting of delegates held on the 26th of June, 1896, Judge Durell declared to preside, expecting to be absent from Louislana, and the Hon. R. K. Howell, one of the Judges of the Seprence Court of Louislana, was elected President pro lempore, and proceeded to reconvoke the Convention, by proclamation, and to call upon the Governor to issue writs of election for choosing delegates.

This action of Judge Howell was concurred in by Gov. J. Madison Wells, who ordered writs of election to issue fact to be, that the only action contemplated at the meeting of Judy 30, was the ascertainment officially of existing vacancies should be filled, and the writs of election to the complied with, and the whole State represented. These elections were ordered to be held on the third day of September. The whole State being represented. These elections were ordered to be held on the third day of September. The whole State helm grees and the Constitution thus amended was to be submitted to Constitution thus amended was to be submitted to Constitution thus amended was to be submitted to

Constitution thus amended was to be automitted to Constitution thus amended was to be automitted to Construction thus amended was to be automitted to Construction was the subject or warm discussion among certain portions of the people of New-Orleans, and as the day of assembling approached there were rumons of disturbance affoat, and threats of violence made. It is not believed that the mere fact of assembling the Convention would have occasioned disturbance, but the ultimate purposes and hopes of the Convention, as a rowed by the members instrumental in its assembling, with the property of the people of that portion of Louisiana which was within the control of Federal arms, and had been ratified by them. Civil government had been organized under the provisions of that Constitution, but all was previsional and incomplete, and was as regarded by the military authority from whom it proceeded until the sune should arrive when by the action of Congress Louisiana would be restored to her former practical relations to the Union. Until that time if was claimed that the Convention might be recalled, as provided for in the resolution of adjournment. The time within which such reconvocation could be ordered being ductied only in the Inaquage of Judge. Howelf, "by the admission of the State into the Union, after which even the hormal State condition would be established, and the usual forms of State action become possible and regular."

It was understood that two subjects of vital interest would call for discussion and decision—both of them affecting the elective franchise—one in limitation of the right applying to certain classes of Rebelo sino had waged war against the Government, and one endarging the right applying to certain classes of the belos sino had waged war against the Government, and one endarging the right so as to enfranches edition—both of them affecting the elective franchise—sine in limitation of the right applying to certain classes of Rebelo sino had because in the subject of the Committee is amplitude

men.
At 12 o'clock the Couvention was called to order, and 20 members answered to their names. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Horton, and a recess was ordered to